

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Qualitative descriptive research is used to understand and interpret human and behavior as it is lived by participants in a particular social setting. The writer has to describe the situation, the daily process obviously, the custom reality, grounded theory, and develop the understanding by collecting some data from documentary, interview and observation (Donald, 2008, p.23).

The main purpose of the research are to describe, explain, and validate findings. Description emerger following creative exploration, and serves to organize the findings in order to fit them with explanations (Krathwohl, 1993, as cited in aect.arg)

This study aims to describe the students strategies in learning English and the most common used stragtegies by KesetaraanPaket C PKBM BinaInsani Banjarmasin. Then, this study also investigates factors that affect strategies preference. To investigate that issues, the writer uses two main instruments such as questionnaire and interview. The result of the study is used to be reflective teaching strategies for both students and teachers in improving learning English quality.

B. Research Setting

The research took a place at Paket C PKBM BinaInsani Banjarmasin which is located on JalanBumi Mas Raya KomplekBumi Jaya Km 4,5 Banjarmasin.

This research conducted on February 2019.

C. Subject and Object

1. Subject

The subject of this research is the students of KesetaraanPaket C of PKBM BinaInsani Banjarmasin. For knowing clearly about the subject, it can be seen on table.

Subject of the research :

Class	Male	Female
X	11	7
XI	6	8
XII	15	5
	32	20
TOTAL	52	

2. Object

The object of the research is the strategy which used by the students to learn English for KesetaraanPaket C PKBM BinaInsani Banjarmasin.

D. Data and Source data

The data of this research are divided into two kinds as follows:

a. Data

1) Primary data

To answer the problems of this research, the writer collects the following data :

- i. Data about the strategies used by students KesetaraanPaket C PKBM BinaInsani Banjarmasin
- ii. Data about most commont used strategies used by students KesetaraanPaket C PKBM BinaInsani Banjarmasin.

2) Secondary data

Secondary data is used to support the primary data, as follows:

- i. The brief history of Kesetaraan Paket C PKBM Bina Insani Banjarmasin.
- ii. The description about headmaster, teachers, administration staff and students of Kesetaraan Paket C PKBM Bina Insani Banjarmasin.
- iii. The application of teaching and learning process and facilities in Kesetaraan Paket C PKBM Bina Insani Banjarmasin.

b. Source of Data

The data above were collected through some source as follows:

- 1) Respondent, all students in KesetaraanPaket C PKBM BinaInsani as a subject of this research. Students will give information for this research by answer questionnaire and doing interviews. The students will interview by the researcher to get supporting information.
- 2) Informant, Headmaster, English Teachers, and Administration Staff of PKBM BinaInsani Banjarmasin.

3) Document, all written resources which relates to the primary and secondary data.

E. Technique of Data collecting

To collect the data in this research, the writer used some technique which are covered of :

a. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is list of questions to be answered to get information. Questionnaire is the main tool or instrument used to collect data (Oxford 2003, p. 257).

In this research, the writer adopted Strategy Inventory of Language Learning (SILL) Version 7.0., by Rebecca Oxford which consists of 50 questions. SILL is used since it is standard questionnaire to gain data about learner strategies in learning English. SILL is divided into six parts which consist of:

- 1) Memory strategies (9 items)
- 2) Cognitive strategies (14 items)
- 3) Compensation strategies (6 items)
- 4) Metacognitive strategies (9 items)
- 5) Affective strategies (6 items)
- 6) Social strategies (6 items).

The questionnaire will be translated to Indonesian to make students easier to answer and will place randomly in order to have more valid answer. It is converted into Likert scale which consists of five indicators 1 to 5 such as:

1 = never or almost never true of me

2 = usually not true of me

3 = somewhat true of me

4 = usually true of me

5 = always or almost true of me

The aim of using five indicators (even numbers for indicators in likert scale) is to facilitate students who tend to choose moderat level in answering the questionnaire so that they are not forcing to choose true or not true. The 5 indicators have been standardized and have been used widely by a lot of researchers throuhgout the world (Mueller, 1992, p.18)

b. Interview

Interview to evaluate learning strategies, applications can be conducted by the students. Interview is asking questions and getting answer from participants in a study. In this research writer use structured interview since writer plans the interview and guided by the question lists. Interview is used in order to get specific data about factors that affect learning strategies preference.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

After collecting the data, the researcher will take to analyze data.

Analysis of the data bellows :

a.Reduction

In this phase, the writer does the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming the data. The data from questionnaire

and interview will be edited and coded into good order to avoid misinterpretation.

b. Interpretation

The data are describe by the writers interpretation without changes means of the data.

c.Data Analysis

After all the collected data are processed. Then, it will be analyzed descriptively. Interview data which classified into some categories also will be analyzed qualitatively.

d. Data Display

The writer shows the data in naratives and matrices in order to make a compact form so that it can be moved on the next step of analysis and make easily to draw conclusion.

e.Conclusion and Verification

The last phase is drawing on a conclusion based on data from questionnaire and interview. The conclusion also verified as the analysis procedure.

After all, data are collected and processed, then the data is analysis by using descriptive qualitative analysis, namely the problems is classified and connected with those other problems are found in this research. The analysis helps the researcher to highlight some important conclusion from this research. The conclusions are taken through inductive way (make conclusions from specific facts to general).

G. Research Procedure

The implementation of this study, there are several steps that must be carried out, they are :

a. Preliminary phase

- 1) To do observation in the research object.
- 2) Consult with faculty advisor
- 3) Creating a design thesis proposal
- 4) Asking designs thesis proposal to the supervisor for approval requested correction and titles.

b. Preparation phase

- 1) Held a design seminar thesis proposal.
- 2) Revising the proposal based on the thesis that the result of the thesis supervisor
- 3) Asking research letter to Dean of the faculty
- 4) Submit a letter to the school concerned research and consult with English teacher to research schedule
- 5) Collecting initial data
- 6) Develop learning instruction with questionnaire and interview.

c. The implementation phase

- 1) Excavation data in the field is by observation and test.
- 2) Collect, process and accordance with the planned technique and data that have been collected
- 3) Perform and analysis
- 4) Summing up the result of the research

d. Report preparation phase

- 1) Compile the result in the form of a thesis
- 2) Consult the thesis supervisor to corrected and approved
- 3) To get the approval of this study from the supervisor
- 4) Present the thesis to be examined by the team of examiners in opening forum.